

Cleveland the Candidate.

No Other Man has a Show to Win the Race.

Washington, D. C., March 22.—“Cleveland is our only available candidate, and if the Democratic party at Chicago tenders him the nomination he will accept it, even if he does so at a great personal sacrifice.” This very significant remark was made by a member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet a few days ago, while discussing the political situation with several Democratic Congressmen. No confidence is violated in repeating the remark, for it was made in the most open and free-handed manner possible, and, strange to say, it did not excite the slightest surprise among the gentlemen present, for more than one of the group has entertained similar views for some time past. The conversation was proceeding in a general way, and the entire political field, including Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, New York and other States, was surveyed with a view to summing up the Democratic prospects in the coming campaign. There was a difference of opinion as to the chances for Democratic success, in view of the result of the last Congressional and State elections, nevertheless the majority of the gentlemen present favored an aggressive contest to maintain the supremacy of the Democratic party. The discussion was confined to the consideration of Presidential possibilities, who are supposed to be in complete harmony with the present Administration, and the qualifications of Secretaries Olney, Carlisle and Postmaster General Wilson briefly referred to and quickly disposed of. It was recalled how quickly the crocodile-like booms of Secretary Olney and Secretary Carlisle perished, and the Wilson seed died in the ground without putting forth a shoot to mark the place of its planting. Thus numerous names were suggested, but they were weighed and found wanting, in the estimation of this congenial little coterie of self-constituted President makers. Finally the question was asked: “Who can we nominate, who will have a ghost of a chance to win?” Then it was that the Cabinet officer present suggested the name of President Cleveland.

“Would he accept the nomination if we should give it to him?”

“I know very well that he does not desire the nomination, and is ready to retire from public life at the close of his present term, but I am equally sure that if the party should force the nomination upon him and pledge him the united strength of the party he would bow to the will of his party and make the fight, not as the leader of any faction of the party, but as the leader of all those who believe that the interests of the Government demand a continuance of the true principles of Democracy.”

This statement was made with so much earnestness that everyone felt the Cabinet officer had been inspired by a previous conversation with the President. That was the impression it made upon the minds of those who heard it, and it was generally believed to be the correct position the President occupies to-day on that subject. The “third term” and other objections were interposed to test the strength of the proposition to again trust the Democratic standard in the hands of Cleveland. In reply, it was argued, none of the heretofore considered Presidential possibilities in the Democratic party is willing to come forward and take the nomination on a sound money platform, excepting Mr. Cleveland, consequently there is but little choice. It is either Cleveland, or the nomination goes by default.

It was further contended that Mr. Cleveland would get many votes in the Eastern States that could not be polled for any other Democrat, owing to his financial policy, and when the little circle parted for the evening the Cleveland boom was the only one to be seen on the Democratic horizon. There may be others, but they have not revealed their identity up to the present writing.

In democratic circles, in Washington, the impression grows stronger and stronger daily that Mr. Cleveland will be the Democratic nominee of the Chicago Convention. The activity of the Administration forces in Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Virginia, and wherever there is a State contest, is pointed to as a sure indication that the friends of Mr. Cleveland hope and expect to have a commanding voice at the Chicago Convention. Some of the political opponents of the President charge that the Cleveland organization that was so potent in the Southern and Western States four years ago has been kept intact, and it will be in evidence at the Convention. Many of the political bosses in the party have tried to shut their eyes to the existence of the well organized Cleveland movement, but they are beginning to realize and admit its presence.—R. M. L. in News and Courier.

Fort Scott, Kan., March 22.—Ira N. Terrell, a member of the Oklahoma Legislature, author of the capital punishment law, and himself the first man sentenced to hang under that law, was positively identified here last evening. He broke jail at Guthrie while under sentence six months ago. He went back to the Territory after his wife and children, and was going East with them, when identified by an old acquaintance. Officers of Oklahoma are disputing over who shall have custody of him.

Salisbury Surrenders.

Proposals for General Arbitration Sent to Us.

London, March 22.—Lord Salisbury has written a letter to Sir Jas. Stanfield, who was chairman of the recent demonstration in Queen's Hall in favor of the principle of arbitration in all disputes between Great Britain and the United States, acknowledging the receipt of the memorial adopted at the meeting. In his letter Lord Salisbury says:

“I am glad to be able to inform you that this question is receiving the consideration of her majesty's government and that proposals in the direction indicated by the memorial are now before the government of the United States.”

Signed) “Salisbury.”

The memorial referred to contained the following:

“Without expressing any opinion upon pending controversies, we would earnestly press the advisability of promptly concluding some treaty arrangement by which all disputes between Great Britain and the United States could be referred for adjudication to some permanent tribunal representing both nations and uniting them in the common interest of justice and peace.”

In moving the adoption of the memorial, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, formerly president of the local government board, submitted the following, which was adopted:

“That the chairman be instructed to forward the memorial when signed to the President of the United States, to the prime minister and to the leader of the house of commons with an expression of the earnest desire of this meeting, that no time may be lost in taking action thereupon.”

He said that almost 28 years ago he enlisted the almost unanimous vote of the house of commons in favor of arbitration on the Alabama claims. At that time the first cable had just been laid and Mr. Cyrus Field telegraphed the whole of his speech across the Atlantic. The speech was apparently so heavy that it broke the cable. Since that time about 40 arbitrations had taken place, in 10 of which the United States was concerned and in eight Great Britain was a party. In 1884, Great Britain negotiated a treaty of commerce with Venezuela, in which for the first time there was an arbitration clause; but the treaty was not ratified, as Mr. Gladstone's government went out and the foreign office permanent officials, he believed, thwarted his well-meant effort.

In its issue to-morrow the Daily News, under the caption of “A Break in the Clouds,” will deal with Lord Salisbury's reply to Sir James Stanfield, which it describes as the most hopeful word that has been had for a long time from the prime minister. The paper says that it hopes that no efforts will be spared to press the consideration by the government of the memorial into action.

The Daily News elsewhere retraces the arbitration movements from the resolutions adopted by the American congress in 1890 and the house of commons in 1893 and from President Cleveland's message in the latter year. It concludes: “When Lord Rosebery became prime minister he took the matter up with the unanimous approval of the cabinet. He intimated to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador to the United States, that should President Cleveland act upon the resolution of congress which required him to invite negotiations with this government with a view to establish a system of arbitration, the British government would welcome such an invitation. Since then nothing has been done. We hope that Lord Salisbury's letter means that substantive proposals have been made.”

The Chronicle will to-morrow congratulate Lord Salisbury on the action he has taken to secure arbitration, and will say it devoutly hopes that the United States will reciprocate Great Britain's offer of good will.

Indians May Hold Office.

Washington, March 22.—The President has issued an order directing the secretary of the interior to amend the classification of the interior department so as to include among the positions classified thereunder and subject to competitive examination, all clerical and educational positions at Indian agencies and Indian schools.

The order also provides that Indians shall be eligible for appointment to any of these positions on such test of fitness as may be required by the secretary of the interior and without examination or certification by the civil service commission, but they shall not be transferred from said positions to the departmental service.

One of our exchanges speaks of a millinery store kept by an estimable lady, and says the editor “was gratified to see her stocking up.” The editor says he never was so astonished in his born days as he was, when the paper came out, to meet the millinery lady, and have her strike him across the brow with an umbrella, and tell him he was a liar, and that she would tell his wife. He didn't know what she was mad at, and he had to read the item over 100 times to see if there was anything spiteful in it.

Horrors in Cuba.

Jacksonville, March 22.—The following letter was received in this city yesterday by a prominent gentleman of this city from an American in Cuba:

“I wrote to you a few days ago and yesterday I received your letter of the 3rd, the first I have had from you since I left. I was so glad to get it, as it was so long and full of news of yourself and the children. How much I long to be with you, as it seems such a time since I left, but I see no possibility of leaving the island, as things are getting worse and worse every day, and owing to the last news from your side, the feeling against us here is very bitter and I am fearing from one day to another some public manifestation against us and some one will perish.”

As to my going to the country, it is almost suicidal, as they are killing people right and left and letting them lie in the fields to be eaten by the vultures. I have seen 10 of these unfortunate after 10 or 12 days killed, among them a poor friend of ours, and another friend has disappeared and I fear that he has met with the same fate. I have been told there are here scattered about 30 or 40 bodies, but I did not care to see more than the 10 I saw, as it made me sick—the sight and the smell!

“I have been fired at twice. Fortunately for me, the first day I happened to be away from the piazza as I had the habit of sitting out there after breakfast. They seemed to know it. As the force of troops passed the place from the high-road, they fired a volley at the house and most of the shots struck the piazza. The second time I was going from the place to another plantation and on the road that separates that place from ours, again they fired at me but fortunately in both cases no harm was done. I was advised by friends to leave the place and an intimate friend begged me to remain all night at his house and would not hear of my staying at my own place and they were so kind to me during the three or four days I was with them that I do not know how I will ever repay them.”

“Our friend, the doctor, is also on the missing list. I hope he has been able to get away, otherwise he will meet the same fate that so many others have met.”

“I do not care to mention names, otherwise I could write to you a great many pages to tell of the many atrocities that have been committed in this neighborhood. I could not believe it at first until I made up my mind to go and see them myself. There have been cases of a poor man killed before the eyes of his own wife and children for no reason whatever.”

“If I should ever see you again, I will tell you things that will make your blood run cold. I have often heard of the cruelty of these people, but I must confess I did not believe half of it until I saw with my own eyes and now I am ready to believe anything that is told me of their horrible deeds.”

Story of the Steward.

Charleston, March 22.—The little alleged filibustering steamer Commodore, which left this port on the 13th for Tampa with a cargo of arms and ammunition returned here to-day minus the cargo and 23 of her crew of 31 men.

The officers will say nothing, but the steward, who is a Charleston man, says that when in the Florida keys the Commodore experienced bad weather and struck a snag which caused her to leak so badly that it was necessary to throw all of her cargo and much of her coal overboard to lighten her.

The crew became alarmed and 23 men insisted on leaving the ship in boats. These 23 were Cubans. Hansen's story is considered to be fishy and is not believed.

SPANISH YARNS.

Madrid, March 22.—A dispatch from Havana state that the rebel leader, Perez, was killed, and the insurgent chief, Verona, wounded in their last encounter with the troops. The dispatch adds that the rebels have hanged near Guanaco 16 peasants of Spanish origin. The representative of the United Press learns that the government has decided not to buy the cruisers that were offered to it by the Glasgow builders. The Spanish commission that was sent to England to examine the vessels has made a report against them, adding that most of the warships on sale in England are not of the type or tonnage required by Spain.

WHERE SILENCE MEANS DEFEAT.

Madrid, March 22.—A dispatch to The Imparcial from Havana says that Gen. Villa has had another severe fight with Maceo's force in the vicinity of Babaia, Honda, to the westward of Havana. No details of the battle are given.

By direction of the secretary of war, the United States will be represented at the coronation of Emperor Nicholas of Russia by Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook, retired, and Maj. G. P. Soriven of the signal corps. Major Soriven is the present military attaché at the United States legation at Rome. General McCook is now in Paris. He intended to witness the coronation and the administration decided to pay him the high compliment of sending him there in an official capacity.

Hood's Pills are the best after dinner pill assist digestion, cure headache. 25 cents.

Lexington Depot Damaged by Fire.

Special to The State.

Lexington Depot, March 23.—I write in one end of the depot while the other end is on fire, with a force of hands struggling to reduce the flames. The fire commenced on the platform at the rear end of the depot among the cotton bales. A large crowd soon gathered and by well directed efforts the flames are under control. The rear end of the depot building and adjoining platform are considerably damaged. It is supposed the fire originated from a rat finding a match, as the agent tells me no one has been around smoking.

The only person unknown to the agent who has been around was a Mr. Beach, who took the train towards Augusta, while the fire was raging at its worst. I have since learned that Mr. Beach is a whiskey constable. Rather a singular coincidence that an actual fire should occur while a party in search of contraband firewater is on the scene. Competent men put an estimate of about \$250 damages. It was only cool and energetic work that saved the railroad and private property from quite a conflagration.

One morning recently a little fellow said: “Mamma, how is it that some people can see in the dark and others cannot?” “Why, son,” said the mother, “no person can see in the dark.” The little fellow hesitated a few seconds and said: “Well, I know that last night when Mr. ——— called to see sister it was real dark in the parlor, and he had not been there long when sister said, ‘why, John you have not shaved this week.’ Now how did she know that?” The mother gave it up as too hard to answer.

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A VERY DESIRABLE LOT at Effingham, Florence County, containing 4 acres, lying adjacent to the depot at Effingham, on the N. E. R. R., bounded on all sides now or formerly by lands of estate of John M. Timmons, deceased.

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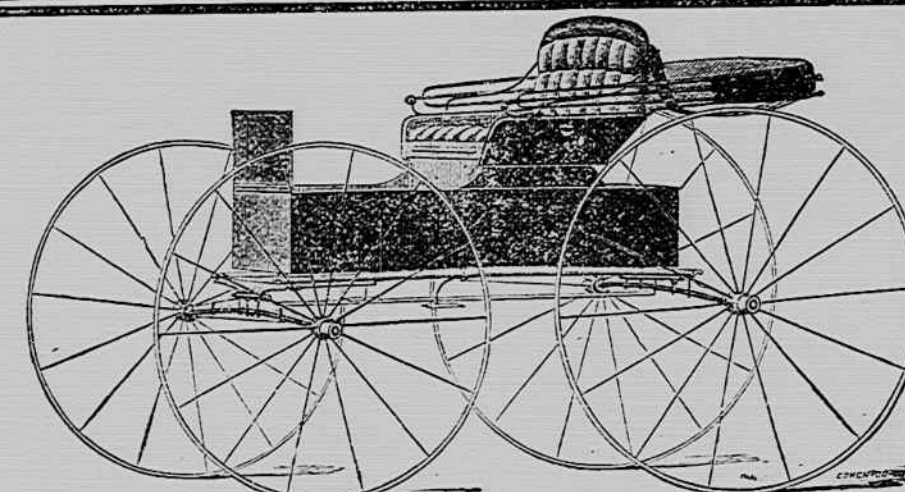
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Oct 16—



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For Rheumatism, Blood Poisoning, Pain in the side, wrists, shoulders, back and joints, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Scrofula, and all Blood and Skin Diseases, it has never been equalled.

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I was a sufferer to muscular rheumatism for thirty years; tried all medicines and doctors with no permanent relief. I was advised to take P. P. P., and before I had finished two bottles my pain subsided so I was able to work. I feel better than I have for years, and am confident of a complete recovery.

J. S. DUFFISS, Newnanville, Fla.

Testimony from the Mayor.

I suffered with Rheumatism for fifteen years, tried all the so-called specifics, but to no purpose. My husband got me a bottle of P. P. P., and I feel like a new man.

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